

capacity, she made home visits to needy families, and reported what she observed to the benefactor, who then provided financial aid to the neediest cases.

After a series of other jobs, five years ago, Met Council appointed Ebron director of crisis intervention services. A supervisor of six employees, she deals directly with clients, working to provide them with assistance from Met Council and a host of additional agencies. That assistance can take many forms, such as securing job training for a young immigrant, providing funds to prevent an elderly woman from being evicted, or arranging temporary nursing help for a woman who has just given birth to multiple children. About 65 percent of her clients are elderly, 25 percent are families and the rest are young single people, Ebron said.

As an African-American woman serving the needs of a mostly Jewish population Ebron has encountered resistance on both sides of the racial and religious divide.

"I've been asked, 'How come a black woman is in charge of Jewish money?'" said Ebron, adding that she responds, "'Does it matter what I look like? What matters is I'm able to serve you to help you overcome your problem.'"

Similarly, she said, African American colleagues have questioned her choice to work for a Jewish agency.

"I'll say to them, 'My clients are Jewish. Well, I didn't know. I was so focused on the fact that they're people who need my help.' Usually when I answer that way there's no problem, no fight. . . . It seems my calling is above all of that.'"

Ebron, who is single and describes herself as "married to [her] job," said she is gratified to work for an agency which began modestly and has since launched an array of life-and hope-sustaining programs.

"After 21 years I feel I made the right choice," she said.●

RECOGNITION OF THE MISSOURI INVITATIONAL CELEBRITY TURKEY HUNT

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the annual Missouri Invitational Celebrity Turkey Hunt sponsored by the MITCH club. This year marks the 12th anniversary of this charity event. The weekend of April 23-25, celebrities from all over the country will come to Warsaw, Missouri, to participate in the hunt. This year's participants include celebrities from many different fields including Marty Kove, who has appeared in such movies as *The Karate Kid* and *The Rock*; Ed Hearn, former Major League Baseball player; Jack Rudney, former Kansas City Chief; Dave Watson of the Oakridge Boys, and many others. Several corporate sponsors also donate time and money to this event. Following the hunt, there is an auction of items that have been donated by various celebrities, sponsors, as well as local and national wildlife artists.

The money collected from this weekend of activities is donated to various charitable organizations including Children's Mercy Hospital and local victims of natural disasters. Over the last 12 years, more than \$25,000 have been donated to Children's Mercy Hospital and over \$25,000 to other local charities for a total of more than \$50,000 in charitable contributions from this event.

Mr. President, I commend the MITCH club for their efforts and wish them much success in this year's event, as well as many more years of giving back to the community.●

HONORING MEDICAL LABORATORY WEEK IN INDIANA

● Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I take the floor today to bring to the attention of my colleagues Indiana's celebration of Medical Laboratory Week.

In the world of health care, it is easy to forget that quality medical testing and exceptional patient care is a team effort. Doctors are the visible element in this complex harmony, but there is another, less visible, but equally important element involved.

Medical laboratory professionals are highly-trained health personnel who perform and evaluate those medical laboratory tests necessary to detect, diagnose, and monitor treatment of diseases. They also help to prevent diseases, while at the same time tirelessly working to develop new methods of combating them. These dedicated men and women save countless lives each day through their firm commitment to a healthier community.

Laboratory medicine is an honorable profession, in its constant and consistent dedication to the well-being of the greater community. Let us not forget that it is also an inseparable and invaluable part of health care without the often-unsung efforts of these fine people, medicine as we know it would not exist.

I therefore ask my colleagues, as well as all citizens, to join me and the State of Indiana in recognizing and supporting the vital service provided by medical laboratory professionals.●

TRIBUTE TO CORNERSTONE COLLEGE MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the men's basketball team of Cornerstone College in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and their coach, Kim Elders. This outstanding team recently reached the pinnacle of success by winning the NAIA Division II National Championship for basketball last month.

The Golden Eagles of Cornerstone have received an honor that is reserved for only one team each year. This achievement is the product of hard work, determination, and dedication which was present throughout the Golden Eagles' season. The common focus of the team members was determined early in the pre-season as they declared themselves to be *On A Mission*. Throughout the regular season and continuing into the playoffs, Cornerstone subdued their opponents amassing an amazing record of 37 wins and only three losses, thereby earning the #1 rank in the national polls. At the national tournament in Nampa, Idaho, they proved that they deserved that rank by defeating all challengers.

Their exciting season peaked at the championship game, in which Cornerstone beat the two-time defending national champion, Bethel, in an exciting overtime final.

The achievements of the basketball team will be seen by many as a way to promote the glory of sport and the excellence of Cornerstone in particular. Interestingly however, these aspects are not the focus at Cornerstone College. Rather, Cornerstone has followed its motto of Academic Excellence, Christian Commitment," by using basketball and their team's success as a medium to bring the Christian message to others. This being the case, the men's basketball team has not only brought a sense of pride to Cornerstone College and the greater community, but their success has been a platform for bringing the hope of Christ to all who hear about their championship.

Mr. President, the men's basketball team of Cornerstone College has shown itself to be a group of unique and talented individuals. I commend them for their dedication and hard work and honor them for the success that it has brought them. Furthermore, I commend Cornerstone College for its unique and important message and for their faithfulness in making it heard. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the men's basketball team of Cornerstone College for their success in becoming the 1999 NAIA national champions.●

CORRECTION TO THE RECORD

In the RECORD of April 12, 1999, the texts of S. 293 and H. Con. Res. 68 were inadvertently transposed. The material should have read as follows:

SAN JUAN COLLEGE LAND CONVEYANCE

The text of S. 293, a bill to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to convey certain lands in San Juan County, New Mexico, to San Juan College, as passed by the Senate on March 25, 1999, follows:

S. 293

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. OLD JICARILLA ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—Not later than one year after the date of completion of the survey referred to in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to San Juan College, in Farmington, New Mexico, subject to the terms, conditions, and reservations under subsection (c), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property (including any improvements on the land) not to exceed 20 acres known as the "Old Jicarilla Site" located in San Juan County, New Mexico (T29N; R5W; portions of sections 29 and 30).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and the President of San Juan

College. The cost of the survey shall be borne by San Juan College.

(C) TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND RESERVATIONS.—

(1) Notwithstanding exceptions of application under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869(c)), consideration for the conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be—

(A) an amount that is consistent with the Bureau of Land Management special pricing program for Governmental entities under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act; and

(B) an agreement between the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and San Juan College indemnifying the Government of the United States from all liability of the Government that arises from the property.

(2) The lands conveyed by this Act shall be used for educational and recreational purposes. If such lands cease to be used for such purposes, at the option of the United States, such lands will revert to the United States.

(3) The Secretary of Agriculture shall identify any reservations of rights-of-way for ingress, egress, and utilities as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(4) The conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(d) LAND WITHDRAWALS.—Public Land Order 3443, only insofar as it pertains to lands described in subsections (a) and (b), shall be revoked simultaneous with the conveyance of the property under subsection (a).

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

The text of H. Con. Res. 68, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 2000 through 2009, as passed by the Senate on March 25, 1999, follows:

H. CON. RES. 68

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000.

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2000 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2001 through 2009 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2000 through 2009:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,456,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,584,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,651,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,684,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,733,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,802,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,867,500,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$0.
Fiscal year 2001: —\$9,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: —\$52,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: —\$30,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: —\$50,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: —\$59,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: —\$106,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: —\$138,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: —\$153,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: —\$178,200,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,426,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,456,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,487,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,558,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,611,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,665,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,697,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,752,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,813,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,874,400,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$1,408,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$1,435,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,455,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,532,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,583,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,638,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,666,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,715,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$1,781,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$1,841,300,000,000.

(4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$0.
Fiscal year 2002: \$1,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$12,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$18,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$17,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$21,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$26,200,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2000: \$5,627,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: \$5,707,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: \$5,791,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$5,875,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$5,954,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$6,019,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$6,075,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$6,128,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$6,168,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$6,198,100,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2000 through 2009 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, \$288,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$276,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, \$303,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$285,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, \$308,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$291,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003:
(A) New budget authority, \$318,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$303,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004:
(A) New budget authority, \$327,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$313,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005:
(A) New budget authority, \$328,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$316,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006:
(A) New budget authority, \$329,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$315,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007:
(A) New budget authority, \$330,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$313,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008:
(A) New budget authority, \$332,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$317,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$333,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$318,000,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$14,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$10,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$15,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$9,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$14,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$13,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,100,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$18,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,800,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, \$0.

(B) Outlays, —\$700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, —\$1,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$3,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, —\$200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, —\$100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, —\$300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$1,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, —\$400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, —\$1,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, —\$500,000,000.